



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

ATTENTION!!

ATTENTION!!

ATTENTION!!

FIRS will phase out publication of most of its paper reports, including ALL Daily Reports and most FIRS Reports, by 31 December 1996.

See inside for information on how to access FIRS products and services electronically.

000-AFT-00-005

Wednesday
2 April 1996

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

April 1996

Dear Customer:

Responding to our many customers' requests, NTIS will be offering FBIS publications electronically. Due to resource limitations, hardcopy production of FBIS publications will be phased out during 1996. We will notify our customers well in advance of the expiration date for each of our publications. Please see below regarding electronic access to products.

Our goal is to cease publication of all reports by 31 December 1996, except for S&T PERSPECTIVES, S&T CENTRAL EURASIA, S&T CHINA, S&T KOREA, S&T EUROPE, and S&T JAPAN. The S&T reports will continue to be published as hardcopy until the graphics they contain can be disseminated on-line.

FBIS products are offered electronically through the National Technical Information Service's (NTIS) "World News Connection" (WNC). This is a new on-line subscription service accessible through the World Wide Web. The Web address is <http://wnc.fedworld.gov>. Please see next page for a subscription form or call NTIS Fax Direct at 703-487-4140 and enter product code 8645 to receive more information.



World News Connection™
A Foreign News Alert Service
from
the U.S. Government

World News Connection - WNC1.....	\$ 21
7 Day - Introductory Offer	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[no profiles]	
Order number SUB-9856BDQ	
World News Connection - WNC2.....	\$ 50
Monthly	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[no profiles]	
Order number PB95-985700BDQ	
World News Connection - WNC3.....	\$ 75
Monthly	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[1 profile]	
Order number PB95-985800BDQ	
World News Connection - WNC4.....	\$100
Monthly	
Unlimited interactive searching	
[up to 5 profiles]	
Order number PB95-985900BDQ	
<small>(Prices are subject to change)</small>	

<u>User Name</u> (Please Print or Type)	<u>Internet E-mail Address</u> (Required)	<u>Order Number</u>	<u>Price</u>
1) _____	_____	_____	_____
2) _____	_____	_____	_____
(Continue on a blank sheet if more space is required)			
Deposit Account Number (for NTIS account customers only): _____			
Customer Master Number (if known): _____		Date: _____	
Contact Name: _____		Organization: _____	
Street Address: _____		City: _____	State: _____ Zip: _____
Province/Territory: _____		Country: _____	
Foreign Postal Code: _____			
Internet E-mail Address (Organization contact person): _____			
Telephone Number: () _____		Fax Number: () _____	

Credit Card Number: _____

Credit Card Expiration Date: _____

Card Type (Visa, Master Card, or American Express): _____

Cardholder's Name (as printed on the credit card): _____

Cardholder's Signature (required to validate all orders): _____

(Please fax this form back to NTIS at 703-321-8547. Fax service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
To verify receipt of your fax, call (703) 487-4679 between 7:00am - 5:00pm, Monday - Friday, Eastern Time.)

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-065

CONTENTS

3 April 1996

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Burundi: Hutus Say 150 Civilians, 70 Soldiers Killed in Last Few Days *[Paris International]* 1
Burundi: Government Rejects U.S.-EU Call For Inter-Ethnic Talks *[London International]* 1

Chad

Chad: International Observers Say Referendum Free, Transparent *[N'Djamena Radio]* 1

Rwanda

Rwanda: More Than 2,000 Zairians Reportedly Flee Across Border *[Kigali Radio]* 1
Rwanda: Human Rights Group Says Genocide Survivors Persecuted *[AFP]* 1
Rwanda: President on Varying Punishments for Genocide Perpetrators *[AFP]* 2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa: President Mandela's Office Denies Knee Operation *[Johannesburg Radio]* 4
South Africa: Mandela—Finance Minister To Follow Predecessor's Policies *[SAPA]* 4
South Africa: Paper Views Rift Between Mandela, Buthelezi *[RAPPORT 31 Mar]* 4
South Africa: 5 AWB Members Sentenced to 26 Years Each for Murder *[SAPA]* 5
South African Press Review for 2 Apr *[THE STAR 2 Apr, etc.]* 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Angola: FAA Reportedly Attacking UNITA Areas in Various Provinces *[Jamba Voz da Resistencia]* 7
Angola: Police Confine 3,367 Men; UNITA Confines 17,566 *[Luanda Radio]* 7
Angola: UNITA Reports Releasing 20 Former POW's in Bailundo *[Jamba Voz da Resistencia]* 7
Angola: UN Troops Build Bridge in Huambo Province *[Jamba Voz da Resistencia]* 7
Angola: Ministers Council Issues Communiqué *[Luanda TV]* 7

WEST AFRICA

Benin

Benin: President Soglo Concedes Defeat, Congratulates Kerekou *[Cotonou Radio]* 9

Liberia

Liberia: Renewed Fighting Reported Between ULIMO Factions *[London International]* 9
Liberia: Rebels Attack Refugee Camp in Guinea; At Least 27 Killed *[London International]* 9

Niger

Niger: National Forum Chooses Presidential System of Government *[Niamey Radio]* 10
Niger: Government Signs Peace Agreement With Armed Resistance *[Niamey Radio]* 10

Nigeria

Nigeria: Illegal Immigrants Deported From Saudi Arabia Stranded at Airport *[London International]* 11

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: French Minister Outlines Aid Plans in Sierra Leone *[Paris International]* 11

Burundi

Burundi: Hutus Say 150 Civilians, 70 Soldiers Killed in Last Few Days

LD0204194096 Paris Radio France International in French 1730 GMT 2 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In Burundi, the Hutus of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy [CNDD] have stated that more than 150 civilians and 70 soldiers have been killed in the province of Bururi, over the last few days.

Yesterday, the Burundi authorities announced at least 70 victims in the same region.

Burundi: Government Rejects U.S.-EU Call For Inter-Ethnic Talks

AB0204172296 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 2 Apr 96

[From the "African News"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Burundian Government has rejected a call by a team of American and European Union officials for talks between Tutsi and Hutu militants. The team had warned that development aid could be suspended in the absence of such talks, but Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo, a Tutsi, said his government could not negotiate with Hutu rebels whom he accused of carrying out a genocide.

Chad

Chad: International Observers Say Referendum Free, Transparent

AB0204214496 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 2 Apr 96

[Statement by (Clement Zegou), spokesman for the team of international observers, on the constitutional referendum in Ndjamena on 2 April]

[FBIS Translated Text] The group of international observers, placed under the auspices of the Study and Research Group on Democracy, Economic, and Social Development in Africa, is pleased to present this common report on the constitutional referendum of 31 March in Chad.

The group, made up of 158 observers, including 130 Chadian nationals, was subdivided into 52 teams over the whole Chadian territory. The referendum, which represents an important stage in the implementation of the democratic process in Chad, took place under good conditions and in peace thanks to the mobilization and serenity of the Chadian electorate. In general, voters expressed themselves freely, without intimidation, and

without external coercion. In all, the conditions of security and transparency were respected.

Despite these good intention on everyone's behalf, the group observed a certain number of inadequacies in the voting, which can probably be imputed to the inexperience of the organizers and voters.

In conclusion, the group feels that the few shortcomings observed during the voting were not liable to jeopardize the transparency of the polls.

Rwanda

Rwanda: More Than 2,000 Zairians Reportedly Flee Across Border

EA0304104196 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0445 GMT 3 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] KinyaRwanda-speaking Zaireans belonging to the Tutsi ethnic group continue to experience reprisals and flee their country to come to Rwanda.

Yesterday, 350 of them crossed the Zairean border to take refuge in Rwanda, while 1,908 others have just been received at (Ngamira) transit center, Gisenyi [northwestern Rwanda, on Zairean border].

As they told our colleague of the KinyaRwanda section, (Cyprien Musho), those who came from Masisi and (Uchuru) zones and from a part of Walikale zone [all in eastern Zaire] were fleeing as a result of actions by interahamwes [Hutu extremist militiamen] and their accomplices — namely manhandling them, robbing them of all their property, and chasing them away to turn the area into what they [interahamwes] call Hutuland, or a zone where acts aimed at destabilizing Rwanda are prepared. [passage omitted]

Rwanda: Human Rights Group Says Genocide Survivors Persecuted

AB0204095696 Paris AFP in French 1900 GMT 1 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Nairobi, 1 Apr (AFP) — In a report published today, the African Rights [AR] organization has stated that Rwandan Hutu extremists who were responsible for the 1994 genocide, "are still active, are killing, and pursuing Tutsi survivors, and are trying to silence Hutu witnesses of their misdeeds." "It is an invisible genocide that is going on," the human rights organization wrote in a report titled "Killing the Witnesses" and published to mark the second anniversary of the start of the genocide and massacres that left at least 500,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus dead.

AR laments that the attention of the international organization is being focused "mainly on refugees, the displaced persons, the prisoners, and human rights violations committed by the army" (the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Army — APR). Some former Hutu dignitaries told me of a "second genocide" which, according to them, was also being committed against Hutus. The AR report is devoted to survivors and witnesses of the genocide against Tutsis in 1994 by Hutu extremists. The report said the survivors and the witnesses are the most "vulnerable group" of the Rwandan society and they need "urgent protection and assistance."

The organization believes that 25 murders and nine attempted murders that have been documented in its report "are not isolated incidents; they are part of a system aimed at closing eyes on the genocide and ensuring that those who committed it go unpunished." "Many survivors have been killed and the number of murders has increased in the first months of this year," according to AR, which added that some of them have been killed "because they have been identified as those who massacred their close relatives or because they tried to take away their property."

According to the London-based organization, "too many people who are themselves involved in the genocide are still in top positions in the civil service and the local bodies." Witnesses and survivors have been called liars when they denounced alleged murderers, the report added. Consequently, "these survivors now consider denouncing murderers as a futile exercise which can only put their own lives in danger. The people these survivors denounce, are either not arrested or are set free a few days later and return to kill, threaten, or scoff at them," the report said. However, more than 70,000 Hutus are being detained in Rwandan jails for alleged involvement in the 1994 massacres. According to AR, "apart from the army, certain local functionaries, and some churchmen, it is difficult to find institutions that want to give protection, material support, or moral encouragement to the survivors or witnesses."

Rwanda: President on Varying Punishments for Genocide Perpetrators

AB0204193696 Paris AFP in English
1855 GMT 02 Apr 96

[Report by Hugh Nevill]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kigali, April 2 (AFP) — Those who killed during the genocide of Rwanda's 1994 civil war but were not leaders of that slaughter will not receive death sentences or imprisonment for life. President Pasteur Bizimungu pledged Tuesday (2 April).

"Some degree of amnesty" will apply to those who killed, but were not leaders, and to those who were not killers but who committed crimes of violence or crimes against property, he told journalists.

"The cabinet has not yet taken a decision for these people, but I know it will not be death sentences or life imprisonment," the president said.

Those who confessed would have their sentences reduced, he added.

The president was speaking after meeting visiting US Agency for International Development Administrator Brian Atwood and European Union Commissioner for Humanitarian Affairs Emma Bonino.

They discussed the awaited trials of Hutu extremists who slaughtered more than 500,000 men, women and children in this tiny central African nation before being defeated by a rebel army of the minority Tutsis, and the reluctance to return of some 1.7 million Hutu refugees in neighbouring countries who fear retribution here.

Atwood said at a press conference later, "I would say to the refugees in these camps that it is safe to return."

Some 70,000 Hutus are in overcrowded jails in Rwanda on genocide charges, but the justice system collapsed after the war, with most of the judges and lawyers killed or in exile.

Trials will be conducted by panels of three magistrates, some of them very young; they are laymen who are receiving crash training courses.

Bizimungu, who is himself a Hutu, said the decisions on sentencing and some degree of amnesty would have consequences on the prison community and the refugees. Trials would start at the end of May, he said.

The president said those in prison here were essentially second category suspects — those accused of killing, but not of being leaders of the genocide.

Their punishment needed to stabilise society, he said, adding that the government was looking into ways of associating ordinary people with trials.

Bizimungu said Atwood and Bonino had promised to do their best to persuade asylum countries to remove "intimidators" in the refugee camps who were stopping refugees from returning.

Atwood told the press conference that he believed information about intimidators in camps in Tanzania was sufficient to take steps there, but that "I am not so sure about the availability of information on intimidators in the camps in Zaire."

He and Bonino also talked here with South African Judge Richard Goldstone, the chief prosecutor for an international tribunal which will try genocide suspects in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha.

Atwood reported that Goldstone had said the tribunal was moving as quickly as possible to prepare cases, and that its trials could also begin in May.

Atwood and Bonino both praised Rwanda's transition from an emergency situation to a "recovery stage," with Atwood saying "the government is moving in the right direction," struggling with few resources to gain control over harmful forces.

Bonino characterised their talks with Bizimungu and Vice President and Defence Minister Paul Kagame, among others, as "quite open and quite frank." Atwood said concerns they had expressed included the slow return of the refugees, overcrowding in prisons, the pace of progress toward trials, and problems experienced by relief workers.

Atwood said that war deaths meant that 70 percent of the adult population now were women, many of them doing work that was traditionally in the male domain.

He said that "my eyes were opened today" during a trip to a project on the outskirts of Kigali where women are building their own houses, and that women would play a major role in development.

Atwood and Bonino, whose trip is the first such joint mission here by the United States and the EU, spent Monday in neighbouring Burundi, where they warned that the international community would not fund economic development until Burundian factions agreed to hold talks to halt clashes there between the Tutsi-dominated army and Hutu guerrillas.

On Wednesday they will go to Tanzania's Ngara region to visit Rwandan and Burundian refugees.

South Africa: President Mandela's Office Denies Knee Operation

MB0204150796 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1400 GMT 2 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Nelson Mandela's office has denied that he's had an operation to his right knee. Earlier, Justice Minister Dullah Omar told the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] political team that the president had had an operation to his right knee yesterday. However, Priscilla Naidoo of the president's office says the president had an X-ray and a cortisone injection at Wynberg military hospital.

Miss Naidoo says Mr. Mandela experiences periodic swelling of his knee because of an injury sustained while he was on Robben Island. Earlier today the SABC's political news team saw Mr. Mandela at an international lawyers' conference. He was walking with a pronounced limp. Mr. Mandela told Jeremy Michaels of our political team that he'd walked for half an hour this morning to exercise the knee.

South Africa: Mandela—Finance Minister To Follow Predecessor's Policies

MB0304111896 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT 03 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town April 3 SAPA — Incoming Finance Minister Trevor Manuel would follow exactly the same policies as his predecessor, Chris Liebenberg, President Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday [3 April].

Reacting to the sharp fall in the rand, the President said the currency had been low for some time. He thought recent "writeups" in the press confirmed business confidence in Manuel's appointment.

Manuel is to speak at a press conference on Wednesday afternoon. A government source said he intended to deliver a message that "nothing is going to change" and that exchange controls would not be lifted immediately.

South Africa: Paper Views Rift Between Mandela, Buthelezi

MB0104181496 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 31 Mar 96 p 21

[Article by Z.B. du Toit]

[FBIS Translated Text] It will be local election time in KwaZulu/Natal on 29 May. However, it will be a strange election, because, while on the surface it seems as though parties are peacefully canvassing for votes, people are dying almost daily in a bloody war between the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the ANC.

Political violence can only be ended through political solutions, but in KwaZulu/Natal there seems to be little of this. On the contrary, events of the last few weeks have indicated that the two leaders, President Nelson Mandela and the IFP's Mangosuthu Buthelezi, are glaring at each other from across a widening cliff.

Long gone are the days when the two organizations worked together to fight grand apartheid, when Buthelezi rejected independence for KwaZulu/Natal.

But the hostility between the ANC and IFP has been characterized over the last year by a full scale ideological conflict. According to the IFP, the ANC is an "undemocratic" and "autocratic" party, even worse than the apartheid regime, bent on enforcing its will in all spheres, even in those that rightly belong to the provinces. In contrast to that, the IFP stands for "freedom," "self-determination" and "autonomy."

During an election meeting last Saturday [30 March] at Msinga, Buthelezi drew the ideological dividing lines even deeper. In a significant announcement, he branded the ANC a Communist movement. Behind the ANC's "autocratic" and "totalitarian" vision there lurked a logic of Marxism which attempts to empower a small aristocracy with total control, to the exclusion of the power of the people, he said.

The ANC denies these allegations by the IFP. In turn it accuses the IFP, with its strong ties with traditional leaders, of "feudalism." Other IFP opponents also take this party's democratic banner with a pinch of salt.

But the fact is that the wide ideological chasm that is increasingly separating the parties creates a significant condition for battle and conflict. The two parties that less than a decade ago only differed ideologically now find themselves at opposite ends of the political spectrum.

Zulu ethnicity plays virtually an equally important role in the struggle between the ANC and the IFP, even though both parties apparently have wide support among Zulus.

For the last few years, Buthelezi has been fighting the ANC from two, often overlapping power bases: As leader of the IFP and as a traditional prime minister of the Zulus.

Many of his supporters regard Buthelezi perhaps as more of the Zulu people's leader than as a leader of a party molded along Western standards. Many of Buthelezi's speeches are interspersed with nationalist sentiments, among them the upholding and consolidation of the Zulu nation and its royal house.

When President Mandela thus wants to call up chiefs for a traditional meeting, the chiefs, under Buthelezi's

leadership, insist that the Shell House massacre in March 1994 should be clarified first. In this manner Buthelezi, as ethnic leader, is blocking attempts by the ANC to get access to the traditional power base.

In an effort to reduce Buthelezi's influence on traditional Zulu politics, the ANC tried after September 1994 to pull Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini away from him. Although the king distanced himself from Buthelezi, the attempt failed because Zwelithini gradually became more isolated.

In a counter move, KwaZulu/Natal's House of Traditional Leaders appointed Buthelezi as traditional prime minister in 1994. The recent meeting of traditional chiefs, during which President Mandela was booed, also indicated that the ANC's decision to pay traditional chiefs from Pretoria and no longer from Ulundi, was also fruitless.

Buthelezi is apparently more firm in the traditional political saddle of the Zulus than ever before. Moreover, the ANC's delay in clarifying the Shell House massacre satisfactorily has only helped to further harm its image among Zulus.

The ideological struggle, as well as ethnic sentiments create the IFP's foundation bricks to challenge the legitimacy of the final constitution, and of course, the totally new political dispensation. This challenge started with the IFP's withdrawal at Kempton Park from negotiations and its last minute participation in the 27 April 1994 general election on the condition that there was international mediation.

While the final constitution is nearing completion, the IFP is relentlessly standing on the outside because the ANC failed to fulfill its promise to allow international experts to have their say on provincial powers in KwaZulu/Natal. The IFP's argument is simple: By definition, a majority cannot protect and promote the interests of minorities.

For the IFP, a strong showing on 29 May is imperative as it needs this leverage for its plans regarding extended provincial powers for KwaZulu/Natal. At the same time, the ANC's attempt to break the IFP's political force within the province's broader population on 29 May's election must be thwarted.

"The struggle for KwaZulu/Natal has become a political top priority for the ANC as it considers the forthcoming election the ultimate test of its power in South Africa," said IFP leader Buthelezi last Saturday [30 March] in Pietermaritzburg.

But Buthelezi wants to send out a simple message to the Constitutional Assembly in Cape Town: If you don't

give provinces sufficient powers, the final constitution will clash with the wills of KwaZulu/Natal's voters, who are the majority.

Moreover, the IFP said a long time ago: If we are not part of the writing of the constitution, we will reject it as being illegitimate.

Ideology, ethnicity, and accusations of illegitimacy are thus intricately interwoven: A Marxist majority, inaccessible on its way to central power, does not only want to subject KwaZulu/Natal, but wants to do so to the Zulu people as well.

In its turn, the ANC reacts to each IFP argument by being unapproachable, such as through imposing a ban this week on the carrying of traditional weapons, even though by far the most victims in KwaZulu/Natal die from gunshot wounds in the quiet hours of the night.

The struggle between the IFP and the ANC embraces some of the most important volatile aspects which elsewhere in the world have led to protracted and bloody clashes, coupled with hardening on both sides. Signs that it can be resolved are currently more narrow than ever before.

South Africa: 5 AWB Members Sentenced to 26 Years Each for Murder

MB0304095896 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0950 GMT 03 Apr 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg April 3 SAPA — Five members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement — AWB] were on Wednesday [3 April] sentenced to an effective 26 years' imprisonment each for murder and other charges related to a pre-election bombing campaign in Gauteng in 1994.

Abraham Fourie, Johannes Venter, Jaco Nel, Petrus Steyn and Gerhardus Fourie were sentenced in the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Justice H C J Flemming.

Four other AWB men convicted on similar charges including murder — Nicholaas Barnard, Abraham Myburgh, Etienne le Roux and Jan de Wet — were not sentenced on Wednesday. They escaped in March from Diepkloof prison in Soweto and have not been recaptured.

AWB media spokesman Fred Rundle told journalists he felt the sentences were too harsh. "This is going to increase the anger of the right wing," he said. "If we don't draw boundaries now, history will draw them for us. We are heading for a civil war. The political circumstances of this country haven't changed. The situation in KwaZulu/Natal is worsening. We are sitting

on a powder keg which is begging to be lit, but we are not saying we are going to light it."

Terreblanche would release a full statement at a meeting at Pretoria city hall on Wednesday night, Rundle said. He refused to comment on whether an appeal would be launched against the sentences.

South African Press Review for 2 Apr

MB0204/32796

[FBIS Report]

THE STAR

Criticism of Parliament Committee's Secret Hearings — "Secret hearings dominated by a party which has already made up its mind are not the way to dispose of the spying debacle," states a page-18 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 2 April. The joint standing committee on intelligence has produced "a curious and unconvincing report which clears the National Intelligence Agency" of spying on top government officials and "accuses some of our top policemen of negligence and even paranoia." Police Commissioner George Fivaz "is unimpressed, as we are." Fivaz is "more convinced than ever that the police were, and will continue to be, the target of sustained and systematic unconstitutional surveillance." **THE STAR** says it will "ignore" the attempt by the committee to "muzzle effective press investigation." "We believe in transparency, even if some arms of Parliament do not."

BUSINESS DAY

Concern About ANC's Lack of 'Internal Openness' — Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 2 April in a page-18 editorial comments on the manner in which President Mandela handled the closure of the Reconstruction and Development Program, RDP, saying "Its timing was apparently not discussed with Jay Naidoo, the responsible minister. Nor, for that matter, was Pallo Jordan's removal from posts and telecommunications discussed with him. The manner, then, raises concerns about the ANC's internal openness or democratic processes." However, if the RDP office "failed" the failure "sprang from interdepartmental politicking. The department was resented by other ministers who saw it as meddling in affairs that were properly theirs." Now the functions of this office are placed in Deputy Prime Minister Mbeki's hands and this "greater concentration of power in Mbeki's hands"

need to be "tempered by transparency and consultation. In other words, there can be no repeat of the style of governance shown by the apparently arbitrary way in which Naidoo and Jordan were moved."

CITY PRESS

Editorial Welcomes New 'Black' Finance Minister — Johannesburg **CITY PRESS** in English on 31 March in a page-16 editorial welcomes the appointment of Trevor Mandeia as the new finance minister, saying that "although the markets were muted following his appointment, there is no doubt he will live up to the challenge. He confounded critics by doing a splendid job as Trade and Industry Minister." It is also important that a "clear message has been sent to the outside world that they must come to realise that South Africa is a predominantly black country and therefore, all things being equal, it was inevitable that it would have a black Finance Minister."

ANC Places 'Stamp' on Cabinet — Political Correspondent Chiara Carter writes in an article on the same page that the recent Cabinet reshuffle indicates the ANC's "confidence in its ability to run the country and the party's commitment to ensuring growth and development before the next elections." The reshuffle provided the ANC with "an opportunity to place its stamp on key Cabinet positions." Carter believes this reshuffle is "unlikely to be the last," since a "prominent position has to be found for Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa — the only politician who could potentially pose a challenge to Mbeki for the position of heir-apparent."

CAPE TIMES

Cabinet Reshuffle Move Away From 'Party Political Neutrality' — Cape Town **CAPE TIMES** in English on 29 March in a page-10 editorial also comments on the recent Cabinet reshuffle, saying "they constitute a move away from the party political neutrality that has characterised the ministry of finance since the establishment of a government of national unity." The "biggest shock" in President Mandela's reshuffle was the dropping of Pallo Jordan as minister of posts, telecommunications, and broadcasting. The question is asked why he had to go "while less impressive ministers such as Alfred Nzo (Foreign Affairs) or Sibusiso Bengu (Education) were retained?"

Angola

Angola: FAA Reportedly Attacking UNITA Areas in Various Provinces

MB0304070896 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Sources close to the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] General Staff report that a Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] unit moved in from Caonda and attacked a village 3 km from (Uongo) Commune, in Huila Province on 30 March. The FAA troops stole 15 head of cattle from Elias Diogo, an old man who was killed when he reacted.

Those sources also report that FAA troops moved from Cacuza, in Malanje Province, and attacked the area of Castanha do Ceu, wounding two civilians.

Those FALA sources also report that FAA troops remain on combat alert along the Saurimo-Cacolo road, in Lunda Sul Province. It is worth noting that Cacolo is a center where mercenaries train the Scorpion special forces equipped with R-4, R-5, and Casspir armored cars. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] reported this matter to the Joint Commission at its most recent meeting.

Angola: Police Confine 3,367 Men; UNITA Confines 17,566

MB0304084196 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Apr 96

[Report by Alves Antonio]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Rapid Intervention Police, PIR, continue to confine their men. At this stage, 3,367 men have been confined in Huila, Moxico, Uige, Luanda, Benguela, and Huambo Provinces. The PIR is expected to begin its second confinement stage any time soon.

Meanwhile, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] continues to quarter its troops, but very slowly. The UN Angola Verification Mission-3 [Unavem-3] reported today that UNITA has so far confined 17,566 men. [passage omitted]

Angola: UNITA Reports Releasing 20 Former POW's in Bailundo

MB0104172996 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Apr 96

["Communiqué" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola Information Secretariat in Bailundo on 1 April]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Information

Secretariat hereby informs the national and international communities that UNITA released 20 former prisoners of war in Bailundo on 1 April 1896 [date as heard].

Of those 20 men, nine went to their homes in Huambo, [name indistinct], and Chinguar. The other eleven preferred to take full advantage of their freedom and continue living in Bailundo.

The prisoner release ceremony was witnessed by Ms. Barbara, an International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] official who came from Huambo, and Mr. (Gerald Passion), the ICRC delegate in Bailundo.

[Issued] Bailundo, 1 April 1996

[Signed] UNITA Information Secretary Adriano Marcial da Chala

Angola: UN Troops Build Bridge in Huambo Province

MB0204081796 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Cachipunga Ribeiro, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Huambo Province, reports that a bridge on the Cuando river was inaugurated in the province yesterday. The bridge is 80 meters long, 6.8 meters wide, and it is able to withstand (780) metric tonnes. Its construction began on 12 March. It was built by South Korean Blue Helmets [UN soldiers].

Speaking at the occasion, the commander of the South Korean Blue Helmets praised the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola for its cooperation, which allowed the bridge to be built within a short time. [passage omitted]

Angola: Ministers Council Issues Communique

MB0204193796 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 2 Apr 96

[Communiqué issued by the Ministers Council at the conclusion of its meeting at the Futungo de Belas Palace on 2 April; read by Ministers Council Deputy Secretary Sabino Ferraz — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Council of Ministers held a meeting at the Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda today under the chairmanship of head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The council received detailed information on the present situation concerning water and power supplies to Luanda. The state secretary for energy and water revealed that the installation of generators at the Quifangondo Water Catchment and Pumping Station were progressing well and that Luanda was expected to be resupplied with water on 4 April.

Today's meeting approved a draft resolution which allows the government to present a proposal to the National Assembly giving it powers to legislate on fiscal, foreign exchange, and customs matters, within the framework of concessions granted to the National Angolan Fuel Company (Sonangol).

Also in the field of oil, the Ministers Council approved a draft decree and a production quota contract, or oil concessions in Angola's offshore [preceding word in English] blocks 7, 18, and 20. The following contracting groups have been selected for each one of the above blocks: Engen and [Petronet] for Block 7, Amoco and Shell for Block 18, and Mobil and Texaco for Block 20.

In the planning field, the Ministers Council approved a draft law on the National Statistics System and a draft decree regulating that law. Some of the main objectives of the National Statistics System are as follows: To provide reliable data which will back up the definition of government policies, programs, and strategies for the national economy's development; and to supply the government national data on human development and guarantee the participation of a greater number of people and institutions in statistical activity. This draft law will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval.

The Ministers Council also approved the reorganization of the News Media Ministry to conform to existing laws,

by reducing its structures and making good use of the existing human resources.

Furthermore, the Ministers Council authorized the Transportation Ministry to negotiate a proposal designed to rehabilitate the Benguela Railroad over a 14-year period, allowing, in turn, the exploration of eucalyptus forests along the railroad.

The Ministry of Education also presented to the Council of Ministers today a document entitled: The Strategy to Redefine, Organize, and Develop the National Education System. The document's objective is to define guidelines for a deep education reform at all levels in Angola. The ministry also presented a draft law on the educational system. These documents were approved by the Ministers Council which will also submit them to the National Assembly for approval.

The Council of Ministers was briefed on the contents of cooperation protocols signed between the Republic of Angola and the Portuguese Republic regarding the installation and operation of the National Institute for Judicial Studies, Judicial Information System, and the fight against the illegal trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances, and crime.

Benin**Benin: President Soglo Concedes Defeat, Congratulates Kerekou**

AB0204210796 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT 2 Apr 96

[Address to the nation by President Nicephore Soglo in Cotonou on 2 April — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Beninese men and women, dear compatriots: By your suffrage of 18 March, you have decided to opt for [words indistinct] and a change at the head of our country. I bow to your decision. To all who voted for my opponent, I can tell them that I respect your choice. To all those men and women who voted for me [words indistinct] in my action to make of Benin a new country and ensure the renaissance of our dear fatherland. To the entire Beninese people who honored me by entrusting me with their destiny for five years, I express my sincere thanks. At the time of relinquishing the functions of president of the republic, I thank God for all His kindness to my country, Benin, which matters a lot to me. I express by sincere gratitude to General Kerekou, the elected president of the Republic for the next five years. I express my hearty congratulations to him and wish him a lot of luck and success in his undertakings. I formulate the wish that the entire country will live in peace, concord, and tolerance and that the democratic gains will be consolidated in order to create the proper conditions for a stable, durable, peaceful, and harmonious development. Long live democracy! Long live Benin! Thank you.

Liberia**Liberia: Renewed Fighting Reported Between ULIMO Factions**

AB0204184796 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 2 Apr 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Liberia, fighting flared last night on the main western highway between rival militias of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and the renewed clashes have led to a trickle of refugees into the outskirts of the capital. From Monrovia, Nyenati Allison telexed this report:

The refugees came on foot mainly along bush paths and arrived in the suburbs in wornout clothes, visibly malnourished and exhausted. An elderly woman who arrived with her eight year-old grandson collapsed on arrival this morning and was later pronounced dead

by aid workers. The refugees said they were fleeing intensified fighting between rival Mandingo and Krahn rebels battling for control of the main highway which links western Liberia to the capital. They said the fighting was rapidly spreading south toward the town of Clay, now a major command post for Krahn supporters of ousted ULIMO leader, Roosevelt Johnson.

Fifty-six year-old Robert Juah, one of a fresh trickle of refugees who arrived with two of his sons this afternoon, said he had walked through dense forests to avoid attacks by Krahn rebels. Juah said that his third son was killed when he refused to carry looted items out of their village. He added that he was concerned for the safety of hundreds of people herded into the forest after rebels attacked his village.

Vani Jongo, another war victim who arrived over night, said he had seen corpses of civilians along the stretch of highway between Clay and the embattled city of Tubmanburg. Officials from the United Nations department of humanitarian affairs here said it is currently impossible to airlift food and medicines to the 40,000 needy trapped in Tubmanburg and called for the creation of a safe corridor for the delivery of urgently needed relief supplies to the troubled areas.

Liberia: Rebels Attack Refugee Camp in Guinea; At Least 27 Killed

AB0204163796 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 2 Apr 96

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Liberian refugees aren't even safe from attack outside their own country. According to the UNHCR, a number of refugees were killed when an armed gang crossed the border and attacked a Liberian refugee camp in southeast Guinea. On the line to Conakry, Josephine Hazely asked Quido Cusmans, the deputy UNHCR representative in Guinea, how many people had been killed:

[Begin recording] [Cusmans] There would be between 27 and 30 persons killed. Seven people are wounded, out of whom four are in very bad condition.

[Hazely] What exactly happened?

[Cusmans] Well, it seems that on Saturday [30 March] afternoon, a group of women from the refugee camp went into Liberia, which nowadays, as the situation is more or less quiet in that area, is rather normal. So those women went into Liberia and were taken as hostages by one of the factions. When the husbands of those women heard about that, they went themselves inside Liberia to try to free their spouses. At that moment, the kidnappers

followed the refugees into Guinea and burned down the refugee camp.

[Hazely] What area of Guinea did this occur in?

[Cusmans] It is called the forest region and it's in the south of Guinea.

[Hazely] Now, what is the situation in the affected camp today?

[Cusmans] We have a suboffice in the region and I sent somebody down there yesterday and today, but I am afraid, I am still waiting for their report. We have in the mean time taken already some measures in order to supply them with tarpaulins and other materials to build up again their houses and we are also sending food to provide them with supplies.

[Hazely] So how many houses were burned down? Do you know how many of the houses were burned down?

[Cusmans] Three hundred and eighty-seven out of approximately 440.

[Hazely] Can you do anything in terms of safeguarding the security of these refugees, who are really in your care?

[Cusmans] Well, Madam, as you know, the first responsibility for the security of the refugees is, of course, the Government of Guinea as this is the host country and, as a matter of fact, in half an hour's time I have a meeting with the minister of interior to see what measures can be taken in order to secure the camps in that area.

[Hazely] Now, Mr. Cusmans, we are getting reports that this attack was caused by ethnic rivalry and that the attackers were from the ULIMO-K [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia-Koromah faction] rebels who belong to the Malinke group and they attacked the Toma ethnic group. What's your information?

[Cusmans] Yes, yes, yes. [end recording]

Niger

Niger: National Forum Chooses Presidential System of Government

AB0304124296 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 3 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Forum for Democratic Renewal is continuing its deliberations at the Palais des Congres in Niamey. Delegates started committee sessions since this morning. Three committees were formed: The first one is [word indistinct] of the presidential system; the second one is examining the electoral code; and the third one is responsible for the

political parties charter, the depoliticization of the administration, and the status of the opposition. [passage indistinct]

Yesterday, the delegates opted for a presidential system of government that is liable to guarantee stability for our institutions.

Niger: Government Signs Peace Agreement With Armed Resistance

AB0204163596 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 2 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] [Announcer] The Government of the Republic of Niger and the Coordination of Armed Resistance [CRA] today signed an agreement on CRA's adherence to the 24 April 1995 peace accord. The agreement was signed by Joseph Diatta, the commissioner for the restoration of peace, and (Mohammed Akote), CRA representative. Here is the final communique of the ceremony:

Considering the 24 April peace accord;

Considering the statement issued by the Armed Resistance Organization chairman on 16 March 1996 pledging support for all government actions tending to involve the CRA in the peace process;

Considering the 17 March 1996 communique issued by the government recognizing the CRA;

Considering the 28 March 1996 statement issued by the CRA on its adherence to the 24 April 1995 peace accord, the undersigned parties agree on the following:

Article 1: The CRA adheres to the 24 April 1995 peace accord;

Article 2: The government takes due note of this adherence and considers the CRA as a party to the said accord;

Ambassador Joseph Diatta signed for the Republic of Niger while (Mohammed Akote) signed for the CRA.

[Announcer] In the view of the high commissioner for the restoration of peace, the signing of the agreement confirms the joint determination of both parties to reach a definitive peace advocated by all. Joseph Diatta expressed the wish that further progress would be made by the eve of the anniversary of the signing of the peace accord.

[Begin Diatta recording] This convention is an eloquent confirmation of our joint determination to make progress rapidly toward a definitive peace, which is what we all desire. It will be with the kindly assistance of the members of the delegation here and the support of all

friendly countries, governmental and nongovernmental bodies which have cooperation relations with our country. It is our wish that by the second anniversary of the peace accord, we could make substantial progress leading to the encampment and disarmament [words indistinct] to put our peace process on its final path. [end recording]

[Announcer] The CRA representative was eager to point out his satisfaction with the ceremony. For him, hope lies in the consolidation of the peace process with the participation of all protagonists.

[Begin (Akote) recording] Indeed, our hope was that everyone would become part of the peace process. This has become a reality today. We also hope that (words indistinct) with the state and also with [word indistinct] so that the peace process can enter its consolidation phase. We all desire to achieve final peace and we have no other desire than to respect what we have signed. [end recording]

Nigeria

Nigeria: Illegal Immigrants Deported From Saudi Arabia Stranded at Airport

AB0304115896 London BBC World Service
in English 0630 GMT 3 Apr 96

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Rick Wells]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Wells] The unexpected arrival of around 500 Nigerians apparently deported from Saudi Arabia is causing considerable chaos and confusion at Kano Airport. Dumped there without their luggage, which is lost somewhere en route from Jeddah, it seems no one is prepared to take responsibility for their fate, as Bala Ibrahim told us on the line from Kano.

[Begin recording] [Ibrahim] Well, these people deported from Saudi Arabia are there in the airport, lying at the airport — most of them women. And some of them have been brought in for the past maybe week or so. And they are brought into the country, nothing is done to take care of them, there is no shelter, no provision for food. A lot of them are frustrated, a lot of them are complaining that because they have been out of the country for so long, they have come into a place where they are having it very difficult to move in, to settle in. So, really, the feeling and... [pauses] you can see it all over their faces, they are not in good mood, they are frustrated entirely.

[Wells] Are there any signs that they are actually going to leave the airport or do you think the mood is that they are there, and they are going to stay there?

[Ibrahim] Well, from the look of things, some of them are not going to leave the airport until they get their luggage, and the luggage is in faraway Saudi Arabia. The airline that brings them in cannot bring them with their luggage at the same time. According to a source from the airline, the aircraft they are using is not big enough to carry the passengers as well as their luggage, but they are making arrangements with a view to acquiring a larger aircraft so that they could bring in this luggage as soon as it is convenient for them.

[Wells] So, how did these people get back to Nigeria? Did the Saudis put them on planes and send them back to Nigeria or did the Nigerians take care of that?

[Ibrahim] Well, I don't know. It is a bit of some diplomatic intricacies. I don't know how they do it, but I have been made to understand the Saudi authorities are of the opinion that these people are staying there illegally, and they have made arrangements with the Nigerian Government to see to it that these people, who are illegal immigrants, are brought into the country at whatever cost. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: French Minister Outlines Aid Plans in Sierra Leone

LD0104204996 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 1 Apr 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In Sierra Leone the new president, Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, made a pledge of honesty today. He wishes that those who are called to serve the nation do not see it as a way of making a profit out of it.

France has pledged to support humanitarian projects in the country for the sum of 5 million francs. This is what Xavier Emmanuelli, the French secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, has announced. He was ending a four-day visit to Sierra Leone. He was interviewed by Serge Daniel:

[Begin recording] [Emmanuelli] France is going to contribute a total of 5 million francs to support projects in Sierra Leone. In Kangoma, we are going to [word indistinct] the hospital for one and a half million [currency not specified]. We are going to give aid to the nutrition center of ACF [Action Contre la Faim] in Kenema, to the Grafton camp in Freetown together with Medecins sans Frontieres, and finally, we are going to launch a large-scale nutrition project in Bo involving water and sanitation. That is what we intend to do immediately, including nutrition projects.

[Daniel] What about education measures and food aid?

[Emmanuelli] Food aid includes 3,000 tonnes of cereal that we are going to continue [as heard], but that is extra. [end recording]

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 382
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication produced by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS). Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS collects, translates, disseminates, and analyzes foreign open-source information on behalf of the U.S. Government. Its publications may contain copyrighted material. *Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.*

- Bracketed indicators before the first sentence of each item describe the way in which the material was processed by FBIS.
- Headlines and all bracketed explanatory notes are supplied by FBIS.
- Personal and place names are rendered in accordance with the decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names as adapted by FBIS. Unverified names in radio and television material appear in parentheses and are spelled phonetically; words and phrases in parentheses preceded by a question mark are unclear in the original and deduced from context.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

U.S. Government Customers

For a list of FBIS products, to subscribe to an FBIS publication, or to indicate a change of address contact:

FBIS
P.O. Box 2804
Washington, DC 20013-2804
Telephone: (202) 339-0736
FAX: (703) 733-0042

Non-Government Customers

Subscriptions are available from the National Technical Information Service:

NTIS
6285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Telephone: (703) 487-4630
FAX: (703) 321-5547

New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

**END OF
FICHE**

DATE FILMED

9 April 96

